BY SAMUEL D. HARRIS, Jr.

One year, payable within six months, One year, payable after the expiration and within the year. One year payable after its expiration, \$1.50

THE SEVEN BEANS:

OR THE True Story of Lefgoim.

The East is the land of stories. The Arab round the evening watch-fire in the desert, the merchant in the caravanserai, the idle Turk in he coffee-shop, lying puffing in his chibook, an the sultan jaded with sensuality, loung ing on luxurient cushions in the recesses of his palace, and the Georgian beanty, weary of slavery, and draming of her native hilis-all value a good tale as the greatest of treats, and a good story-teller as the cleverest of men. When the bu uness of the day is at an end, the shopkeepers and merchants of the town hurry to the cafe, and there reclining easily, with the bowls of their pipes at their feet, and all their senses buried in voluptuous dreaminess, they listen while the professional story-teller recounts the adventures of some follower of the Prophet, and his reward is never emdeingly bestowed. When his talent and fluency are very great, the payments made him are mes extravagant. The intervals between the stories are filled up by the performances of the Almee, or dancing girls. The stories are al-

ways acted as well as related, and sometimes with

great framatic power. The following tale as re-

lated in the coffee shops of Cairo, has fallen un-

der our hand, from the pen of Charles Asselineau

and we here put it into shape and form. In the name of the Prophet, welcome! From the beginning of the world unto the end a cloud serves thee for a parasol. In Cairo there are three good things the Maemal, the Nile, and the Feast of the Sultan. At Damascus there are two bad things-blasphemy and falsehood. Allah is Allah! In Cairo there lived not many years ago a poor man and his wife, and his name was Ben Leigoim. He was an industrious man, but times sere hard, money scarce, and with great difficulty did he make a living. He would sit in his hut g aches on his head, crying, "God is God, smed is his prophet, but what has Maed ever done for me!. His wife would reeach him with his wickedness; but in vain .-Ie continued to find fault with the decrees of

One morning Ben Lefgoim rose early and prepared to go out. His wife asked him where he was going, but he would not say. She pressed, however, very hard, and as the cuuning of woman ia very great, he at last laid have his heart before her. He had made up his mind to yo out, secrete himself on the edge of the desert, and rob the

and an inkstand, and a pen; go out into the bazaar, and set you down gravely in a corner, but where, looking humble, you may be seen by all. cople will think you a learned Sheikh; they vill ask your advice, and you will become a rich

" But," replied the husband, dolefully, "I have not even a tarbooch to cover my head."

His wife looked round, and saw lying in a cor ner an empty vatency, a kind of pumpkin, which she cut in twein, and stuck on his head. This gave him a very ancient and solemn aspect. A waggish neighbor even called him as he went out Sheikh Yateney, which being translated is Father Pumpkin. Lefgoim, however, looked not to the right or the left, but, his book open, and inkstand in hand, moved on towards the bazaar. He looked about him, and at last saw a spot which lay near the entrance, and there fixed himself. Now it happened that about an hour later a peasant from one of the neighboring villages came by, looking around him anxiously, and prying into every doorway. He was about to rush through the bazaar, when seeing the solemn-looking sheikh seated on the ground, he said:

"May thy-beard never be less! but, master, have lost my donkey. You are a learned man, can you tell me where it is! "Oh. Patimal" muttered Lefgoim to himself,

'you may expect a beating for this. Never was a man placed in such a wretched position by his wife." But he felt he must answer, so he said at random: " Go to the cemetery, and you will find your donkey."

Now it happened that the peasant found his

donkey in the place indicated, and returning told They had been on the eve of embarking with the sheikh, gave him many thanks and a piece of their prize, when they were suddenly prevented. noney. Sheikh Yateney, as he was in future call- To wait a better opportunity, they had buried ed, went home in the evening quite delighted, and their treasure on the sandy shore; on the very thanked his wife for her good counsel. Next day spot Yateney had pitched his tent. he returned full of doubt and hesitation to his post, and was consulted as soon as seated about of the thieves. They rushed to Yateney threw the loss of some silk. Fortune was good to him themselves at his feet, begged his forgiveness again. He gave advice, and it chanced that again and implored him not to denounce them to the it was good. And so it went on many days, and police. Yateney made a similar reply to that he it always happened that what he said was right. had made to the seven thieves of Cairo, and re-Providence seemed to take a pleasure in carrying tired to rest contented and happy. Next day, out his predictions, and he humbled himself be- when the messengers of the sultan came, he exfore Allah, and declared daily that Mahommed claimed,

was really his prophet. . But had are the calculations of man. Before a month was over, Yateney would willingly have in the bazaar as usual, looking out com- the authors of the robbery, he answered. placently for clients, his clothing no longer raged, but still wearing his pumpkin, which was, so to speak, his sign, when four grim janissaries came up, seized him somewhat roughly, and took him before the pasha of the province.

"Yateney," said the pasha to him, "I have

heard of thy reputation for wisdom. Now, last night a band of robhers entered my palace and me, and in seven days. If thou dost not, thou shalt lose thy head."

Thou must recover it for riches and put him on an equality with himself.—
But Yateney was not happy. He did not feel himself equal to his position, and, pestered with

Yatenev bowed his head and went out lament- questions from all around, sighed for his home ing. When he reached home he threw his pumpkin on the floor, seated himself beside it, and heaped ashes on his bare skull. "I am a ruined man! a lost man! Why was I born! Moham-

med is not the prophet of God. I will sustain this back to my own country." pefore all the Ulemas in the world." "What is the matter?" asked his wife, gently. "Out of my sight, vulture! ghoul!" exclaimed Lefgoim, furiously, at the same time beating her.

It is your fault that I am about to die. You wish to marry again, do you?" "But, my dear husband," cried Fatima, when

me what is the matter.' "The matter, unhappy wretch! In seven days

shall have my head cut off." Then he got up and took out of a sack seven eans, one for each day that he had to live; and towards evening, after having bemoaned his hard fate all day, swallowed one, crying out as he did so: at which the sultan was amazed, and all the more

"There goes one." Now it happened that at this moment there was assing in the street one of the band of robbers who had pillaged the pasha's treasury. He knew the reputation of the sheikh; and as he said these ords in a loud tone, "There goes one," he tho't himself recognized, and ran away to tell his associates, who at the news were much alarmed .-They held counsel what to do, but came to no decision. However it was determined that the next evening another of the robbers should go within sight of Sheikh Yateney's house, and judge for himself. He did so just about dark. At his window sat the unfortunate man; and as the robber passed he swallowed another bean, and exclaimed, "There goes a second.,' Terrified, conscience stricken, the thief fled, and repeated what he had heard to his companions. They decided that another snould try the third day, and so on until the whole party had tried the experiment. As, however, precisely the same thing occurred during six days, the robbers became so greatly alarmed, that they came in a body to the sheikh, implored mercy, and gave up to him the whole of the treas-

Yateney gravely observed that he knew all long that they were the guilty persons, but that before denouncing them he had resolved to try what conscience would do. Thereupon they swore by the Prophet and the beards of their fathers that they would rob no more; and on this solemn assurance Sheikh Yatenev allowed them to depart. The next day he went before the pasha, told him he had recovered his treasure, and desired him to send his jannissaries for it. The Pasha did so, and then gave him a handsome reward. Yateney delighted, went home, and told his wife all, thanked God he had a partner so full of wit as to put such an idea in his head. But he determined to go to the bazaar no more, content to live on the pasha's liberality.

But the destiny of Ben Lefgoim was not fulfilled. His desire for rest could be no more satisfied than that of the dove which went forth from the first man that came by.

"Dog of an Arab!" cried she, angrily, "so you ark and found nothing but water. There happened at Stambool (Constatinople) a very grave at fair. A treasure placed in the Sultan's seraglio was most inexplicably robbed; and the riches being principally diamonds and precious stones, the grief of the monarch was great. The event was rumored about through all Islam, and the Pasha of Damascus, hearing of the circumstances, sent their government and its executive, there remains for it. word to the Sultan that there was a man in Cairo who could discover the authors of the robbery .-The sultan immediately sent orders that Yateny should be sent under good escort to Stambool.

Yatenev was furious when he heard that he had o go to Constantinople, and for what purpose He was like a madman, and could express his out rageous feelings in no other way than by beating his wife, which he did more severely than the first time. Then, as it was impossible to resist on order of the sultan, he set out for Stambool, taking with him his wife, and an escort of four

As he went along Yateney declared continu ally that it was all over with him, that he was a ruined man. Arrived in sight of Stambool his heart quite failed him. He accordingly bade the jannissaries go forward, and say that he had arrived, but could only reach the palace next day. along with his wife.

The reputation of the Sheikh had spread through all Stambool, and his arrival had alarmed all the robbers in the place. They trembled lest they should all be discovered. But the real robbers of the seraglio were chiefly frightened.-

This put an end to all hesitation on the

"It is not my place to go to the sultan, but hi to come to me. The treasure is here!"

The sultan came with all his court. been born, and thought himself the most earth was dug up, and the treasure discovered .miserable man in existence. He was seated one But when the vizier asked Yateney who were

> "What matter! here is the treasure, the rest is in the hands of God!"

The vizier did not insist, and the sultan, ravished at recovering his treasure, loaded Yateney with caresses and presents. He not only rewarded him, but insisted on keeping him about his person. He treated him with distinguished honor as a man of mark and note, loaded him with riches and put him on an equality with himself .-

and obscurity.

One day he was in a bath with the sultan. on the ear, he would think me mad, and send me

No sooner said than done. Yateney gave the sultan a box on the ear and rushed out of the room. The sultan followed him, burning with

his first moment of rage pas passed. "explain to tested that he would grant him any favor he

American Character.

An English writer, Mr. Casey, in his work Two Years on the Farm of Uncle Sam," just ublished in London, gives the following analysis of American character:

"Vieing with the Parisians in dress-the English in energy-cautious as a Dutchman-impulsive as an Irishman-patriotic as Tell-brave as Wallace-cool as Wellington-and as royal as zen! In answering your questions, or speaking as pickled Alpine crab, and said, in the words of commonly, his style is that of the ancient Spar- the text: tan; but put him on a stump, with audience of Whigs, Democrats, and Barnburners, and he becomes a compound of Tom Cribb and Demosthenes-a fountain of eloquence, passion, sentiment, scarcasm, logic and drollery, altogether different from anything known or imagined in the Old World states. Say anything (public men) united with conventional phraseology, he swings his rhetorical mace, with a vigorous arm, pushing the intagonistic principle or person into a most villainous compound. See him at dinner-he disto and ennui of a Spaniard.

"Walking right on, as if it were life against

human nature, and any man that cannot bear to be scrutanized had better not come here. The grief grew greater still, and when he landed his American judges much by the eye, and has a most enviable power of estimation. Your temperament, speech, looks and acts, are all taken in by His object was to gain one day more of life. He you will find a remarkable daguerrotype of your which a word, a look even may fill to the brim then erected his tent on the shore, and remained exact worth written thereon. They are all phre- with sorrow. If you are careless of the opinions ziness or languor there is an amount of energy heart, or throw away the smiles of joy that lov and action, mental and physical, perfectly sur- to linger on a pleasant, cheerful countenance. prising. They are not averse to the higher branches of science or literature; but they bend all to utility, and are, as a nation, the best arithgives a terse matter-of-fact to their mental workproposition, he says, 'Wait till I figure it up."

STRONGER THAN AN ARMY WITH BANNERS .-A number of small-pox patients in Oglethrope, Georgia, made a stampede from the buildings in which they were confined by the civil authorities. and, in different stages of the fearful malady, fell

Shakspeare Improved.

The scene is in Buffalo-the greenroom of the theatre. Time-afternoon. On that eventful "If," said he, "I were to give the sultan a box night Charlotte Cushman was to astonish the Buffaloes by her terrible acting as Mrs. Macbeth .-But the Mr. Macbeth, in attempting to get properly drunk for the part, overstepped the boundary, became stupidly intoxicated, and woke up with a fit of the strongest kind of "delirious trian-

with a fit of the strongest kind of "delirious triange; scarcely had he crossed the threshold when a down went the whole building.

The sultan, persuaded that the sheikh had acted myth great presence of mind to save his life, protested that he would grant him any favor he chose to ask of him.

"Father of True Believers," said the sheikh," I only ask one thing, and that juv publish through all your dominions strict orders that no one shall ask me any more questions."

Thereupon he told the sultan his whole history, it at which the sultan was amazed, and all the more looked upon the sheikh as an inspired man. Then see he embraced him, made him great presents, and sent him home to his own country, where ever after he regarded his wife as the author of his of fortune, and advised all young men to take example by him, and set great store by matrimonial processing the first of the sultan was taken aback. His speech should have been to counsels.

The sultan persuaded that the sheikh had acted the prompter; the prompter kicked the call-boy; and the prompter kicked the call-boy; and the prompter; the prompter kicked the call-boy; and the prompter; the prompter kicked the call-boy; and the prompter; the prompter kicked the call-boy; and the prompter kicked the call-boy; and the prompter; the prompter kicked the call-boy; and the prompter; the prompter kicked the call-boy; and the wint and the prompter; the prompter kicked the call-boy; and the sultan substance and the prompter kicked the call-boy; and the prompter kicked the call-boy; and the prompter kicked the friend was taken aback. His speech should have

> "Avaunt and quit my sight! Let the earth hide thee; Thy bones are marrowless—thy blood is cold; Thou hast no speculation in those eyes,

Instead of which our hero burst out with-"You git cout! Go, hide yerself-yer ain't got no mar-

rer in ver bones-no warm in your blood-yer ain't got no spekerlation in yer eyes. You get After the roar of laughter (in which Banquo's

ghost heartily joined) had subsided in part. Miss Alexander-there he goes-the American citi- Cushman advanced to the front, looking as sour

" Think of this, good peers, But as a thing of custom. 'tis no other, Only is spoils the the pleasure of the time!"

The retort was so apt that the 'enus' was now on the Yankee. He went through with the piece after a fashion, but never undertook "serious bu-

Cool Impudence.

There is a gentleman residing in Western New York, whom, in default of his real name we will call Colonel. He has one son, Ned, rather patches his meal with a speed which leads you to a graceless youth, full of all the wild pranks in suppose him not a ruminating animal; yet enjoy- which students generally excel. Being at home ng his cigar for an hour afterwards, with the gus- during vacation, he corresponded regularly with his chum, who, by agreement, was to keep him "posted up" in regard to everything that transpired time, with glass at fever heat; yet taking it cool with him worthy of note. Of course he was in the most serious and pressing manner- a com- very careful to keep all his precious epistles from pound of the Red Man, Brummell and Franklin, the eye of the Colonel, and as Ned was 'Colonel statesman and laborer—on he goes, divided and Jr. it became necessary to watch the mail arsub-divided in politics and religion-professionally rivals closely, as his chum wasn't very particular

-Dutchman.

AT Breathe not a sentiment, say not a word, give not an expression of countenance, that will offend another or send a thrill of pain through his him; and if you can get a tablet of his judgement, bosom. We are surrounded by sensative hearts, nologists and physiognomists, not merely as phi- and expressions of others, remember that they losophers, but as practical appliers of those induc- are differently constituted from yourself, and nevtive sciencies; and beneath a show of positive la- er by a word or sign cast a shadow on a happy

LAUGHTER .- A hearty laugh occasionally is an act of wisdom. It shakes the cobwebs out of meticians in the world; and this science alone a man's brains, and the hypochondria from his ribs far more effectually than either champaign ing; in fact, when a man wants to reflect on a or blue pill. One of the Emperors of Japan is said to have killed himself by immoderately laughing, on being told that the Americans were governed without a king.

> A HUNTER OF KENTUCKY .- The correspondent of the Evansville Journal writes as follows about Kentucky hunter:

which they were confined by the civil authorities, and, in different stages of the fearful malady, fell upon the officers and put them all to flight. Mayor Sorrell called out the military to suppress the disturbance, they, however, made but poor resistance to their diseased opponents, flying in great confusion at their approach. At last accounts, small-pox had the day, and the disorder was subsiding.—Pittsburgh Post.

Cube for the Blues.—Luther says, "When I am assailed with heavy tribulations, I rush out among my pigs rather than remain alone by myself. The human heart is like a millstone in a mill; when you put wheat under it, it turns and grinds and bruises the wheat to flour; if you put no wheat in, it still grinds on, but then it is itself it grinds and wears away."

A Kentucky hunter:

"Wat Eckman—it would do you good to see him—chas followed hunting for a livelihood since him—chas followed hunting for a livelihood since the year 1831. Since that period he says he has titled to perform services shall each be entitled to the same frequency and other persons required to perform services shall each be entitled to the same from the say he has the hand of the says he has titled to perform services shall each be entitled to the same from the say he has the period he says he has the period he says he has titled to perform services shall each be entitled to the same from the say he has the period he says he has the period he s

LAWS OF OHIO.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That all State roads to be hereafter laid out, shall be Sec. 2. That all petitions for any State road shall specify

law. Sec. 6. That each state road shall be laid out from the place

entering on the duties of his appointment, take an oath or affirmation, to discharge his duties faithfully and according to law.

See. 6. That each state road shall be haid out from the place of beginning to the place of termination on the most direct route that suitable ground can be found, whereon to establish the same, always having regard to the intermediate points, if any, in such road; and all state roads that shall be bereafter established agreeably to the provisions of this act, shall be opened and considered public highways sixty feet wide.

Sec. 7. That the commissioners, appointed to lay out and establish any state road, shall cause the same to be correctly surveyed and marked throughout the whole distance of the same, and note the courses and distances thereof; and at the end of each mile, shall mark the number thereof, on a tree or monument, erected by them, for that purpose. And the commissioners and surveyor of each road shaltmake a certified return of the survey and plat of the whole length of said road, specifying, in said return, the distance the same may have been laid out in each county, and whether, in their opinion, the public convenience requires the establishment of said road. One complete copy of which return shall be signed by a majority of the commissioners and the surveyor, and immediately be deposited in the commissioners' office in each county in which any part of said road shall be laid out; and the auditor of the said county shall file the same in his office.

Sec. 8. That in case the commissioners report in favor of the respective counties shall, at their next session after the filling of said report, order the auditor to cause a notice thereof to be published in some newspaper in general circulation in said county, for four consecutive weeks before the next meeting limit he exit ablishment of said road, and the application for damages of any person on account of the location of said road through his, her or their lands; provided, that all persons who do not make application for

with the commissioners of the project county and the largession after the publication of the notice provided for in the preceeding section; and said commissioners shall appoint a jury of three disinterested freeholders of the county, whose duty it shall be, after having taken an oath or affirmation to faithfully and impartially discharge the duties imposed upon them by this act, to proceed to view the said road the entire distance the same may have been located through the premises of the complainant or complainants, and of minors, idiots, functies or insane persons, where the same are known, and to assess the compets then to be paid in money for the property sought to be appropriated, without deduction for benefits arising from the location of said road; provided, however that it shall be lawful for the petitioners for such road, or any one of them,

sided in politics and religion—professionary sided in politics and religion—professionary set with a keenness of competition in vain do for in England. Yet let but the national so fliberty be threatened, and that vast master as a stands a pyramid of resolve, united as with man and heart, head, hand and purse, burns with Roman zeal to defend inviolate the se of the commonwealth. To him who has lived among the American do looked largely at the theory and practice of its government and its executive, there remains o possible doubt that the greatest amount of personal security and freedom has been produced from the history of all empires, it stands the near set of all earthly systems to perfection; because it is built on and embodies those principles which God hath proclaimed its attributes.

The austral als being disposed of, as usual, the lady mother left the room, and left Ned and the Colonel sipping their wine. Leisurly pulling the letter from his pocket, the Colonel sapping their wine. Leisurly pulling the letter from his pocket, the Colonel sapping their wine. Leisurly pulling the letter from his pocket, the Colonel sapping their wine and the colonel sapping their wine. Leisurly pulling the letter from his pocket, the Colonel sapping their wine. Leisurly pulling on the history of all empires, its tands the near the colonel sapping their wine. Leisurly pulling the letter from his pocket, the Colonel sapping their wine. Leisurly pulling the letter from his pocket, the Colonel sapping their wine and the colonel sapping their wine. Leisurly pulling the colonel sapping their wine and the colonel sappin

order of the county anditors.

Sec. 12. That an appeal from the final decision of the commissioners, on any petition for damages sustained by the long action of any state road, as provided for by this act, shall be allowed to the probate court of the proper county; provided, that notice of such appeal be given by the appellant or appellant such as and expenses, and the appellant or appellants such said decision was made, and the appellant or appellants shall, within ten days thereafter, enter tuto bond with good and sufficient ascertity, to be approved by the county anditor, for the appeal and the appellant shall within five days thereafter, deliver to the probate judge, a transcript of the proceedings had before the commissioners, and upon the reception of the said transcript, the judge shall immediately issue a writ of summons upon such transcript against the obligors in the bond filed under the fourth section of this act, which writ shall be served and retarned as other writs of like character, and in such suits the appellant shall be plantiff and the said obligors defendants, and upon the return of service of such writ the judge shall issue a venire for a jury of six disinterested free-holders of the county, who after taking an oath or affirmation, in thiffully and impartially to discharge the duties of their appointment, shall proceed on the day named in said vonire, to view and determine the matter complained of; and without delay deliver their decision, in writing, to the probate judge, who shall enter the same on record, with the former proceedings; and certify the decision obtained in said court to the county auditor, and the decision, made and entered on record shall be final, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 13. That in all cases of appeal from the final decision of this act, the appellant or appellantes shall pay all costs that may accrue in consequence of said appeal, unless the award rendered by the jury appointed by the probate judge shall exceed in amount the award rendered by the jury appo

sec. 14. That if upon the reception of the decision obtaine!

such road of sufficient importance to cause the expenses in-curred and damages assessed in the probate court, to be paid by the county, they may refuse to establish the same un less the parties interested in the location of said road shall pay or cause to be paid, before the opening of said road to the satis-faction of the county commissioners, in case said road is estab-lished a highway, all expenses incurred and damages assessed; provided however, it shall be lawful for the commissioners, if in their opinion a part only of said road will be of public utility, to record and establish such useful part, and reject the residue, in case it be capable of division. Sec. 15. That in case such expense and damages are paid or secured to be paid as aforesaid, or the commissioners direct the same to be paid by the county, then and in either case, they shall enter an order that said road be established a public highway.

highway. Sec. 16. That for their services required by the twelfth and

same are hereby repealed; Provided, however, the repeald acts shall not affect any set done or any right or lia secruting or accrued, or any suit, matter or proceeding a commenced under the provisions of said acts.

JAMES C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representative WILLIAM MEDILL,
Prosident of the Sens

March 11, 1853.

according to its true value in money," passed April. 1862.

See. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the S of Ohio, That sections seven, twenty-one, and skry sine the set entitled "an act for the assessment an taxation o projecty in this state, and for lovying taxes thereon acc ug to its true value in money," passed April 13, 1859, be the same are hereby so amended as to read as follows:—

"Sec. 7. Such statement shall truly and distinctly set for first, the number of horses and the value thereof; second number of neat cattle and the value thereof; fourth, the num of mules and assess and the value thereof; fourth, the num of mules and assess and the value thereof; fourth, the num of such sand assess and the value thereof; fourth, the num of such sand assess and the value thereof; fourth, the num of such such cases and the value thereof; shall exhibite articles of personal property which such person is by this required to list; Provided, that if such person is by this required to list; Provided, that if such person shall exhibite assessor the animals or other articles of personal proyety above commercial, the value of such property so exhib may be omitted in such statement, and the assessor shall such cases determine their value without requiring the on the person shall is that case be required only to make examination to the value of the remainder of the person shall in that case be required only to make examination to the value of the remainder of the person shall in that case be required to list; eight, every gold silv ar watch and the value thereof; then, the value of the proofs and a chandles which such person is required to list as a manufacturer, thirteenth, value of the moneys and excit the section of the goods and a retained which such person is required to list as a manufacturer, thirteenth, value of the moneys and excit required to be listed, inclusing so required to list as a manufacturer, or principal according to the moneys and excit required to be listed, inclusing book accounts; fourteent shall be made to the several auditors of the respective come ties where such property may be situated, togother with a a monit of the amount of said property which is situated in township, incorporated village, city or ward therein; the use of all movesable property shall be added to the status and fixed property and real estate, and apportioned to wards, cities, incorporated villages, or townships, presin proportion to the value of the real estate and fixed proty in said ward, city, incorporated village or townships, all property so listed shall be subject to and pay the same ea as other property listed in such ward, city, incorporated village or townships. It shall be the duty of the accountin ficer aforesaid to make return to the auditor of state, due the month of May, of each year, the aggregate amount of property, real and personal, by him returned as require the provisions of this set, to the several auditors of the rest yauditor, to whom returns are made, is of the opinion false or incorrect valuations have been made, or that the p

located."
Sec. 3. That section sixty-nine of said act, be and the same
is so amended as to read as follows:—
"Sec. 59. The commissioners of each county shall, at their
March or at their June session, annually, determine on the

Sec. 2. That section one of the sec value, and their powering to the organization of Courts of Justice, and their powering to the organization of the same is hereby repealed.

JAMES C. JOHNSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives

WILLIAM MEDILL,

Desired to the Seaste

20.]

AN ACT.

to amend the act entitled "an act to create a lien in favor of mechanics and others in certain cases," passed March 11th, 18.3. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio; That the seventh section of the act entitled an act to create a lien in favor of mechanica and others in certain cases," passed March 11, 1843, be smended so as to read as follows "Sec. 7. That any person entitled to a lien under this act stall make an account in writing of the item of labor, skill maternal and machinery, furnished or either of them, as the case may be, and after making out thereto, within four months from the time of performing such labor and skill, or furnishing such material and machinery, shall file the same in the recorder's office of the county in which such labor skill and materials, shall have been furnished which account so made and flied shall be recorded in a separate book, to be provided by the recorder for that purpose, and shall from the commencement of such labor or the furnishing of such materials and for two years after the completion of such labor or the f. r ishing of such materials, operate as a lien on the several description of structures and buildings, and the lots on which they stand, in the first section of this act named when any labor has been done, or materials furnished as previded on a written contract, the same or a copy thereof shall be any inter has been done, or materials furnished as previous on a written contract, the same or a copy thereof shall be filed with the account herein required.

Sec. 2. That the seventh section of an act entitled "an act to create a lien in favor of mechanics and others in certain cases" passed March 11th, 1843, he and the same is hereby repeated, provided that all rights acquired, and liabilities incurred under said section shall no "be affected by the repeat

JAMES C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representative
WILLIAM MEDILL,
President of the Sensor

March 12, 1853